Supplemental Online Appendix

Schooling and Parental Labor Supply: Evidence from COVID-19 School Closures in the United States

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Table A.1
Data Appendix: Summary Statistics of Controls from CPS; Table of Definitions of CPS Variables

Name	CPS variable	Definition	Mean (Men)	S.D. (Men)	Mean (Women)	S.D. (Women)
A. Individual characteristics						
Age	Individual's Age	Years	41.1	7.20	39.10	6.53
Number of children	NCHILD counts the number of own children (of any age or marital status) residing with each individual. NCHILD includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as biological children. Persons with no children present are coded 0.	Number of own children residing with each individual	2.44	1.06	2.37	1.10
High school	EDUC indicates respondents' educational attainment, as measured by the highest year of school or degree completed. Note that completion differs from the highest year of school attendance; for example, respondents who attended 10th grade but did not finish were classified in EDUC as having completed 9th grade. Values of this variable:	Dummy variable equal to 1 if EDUC==73	0.26	0.44	0.18	0.38

College	None or preschool Grades 1, 2, 3, or 4 Grades 5 or 6 Grades 7 or 8 Grade 9 Grade 10 Grade 11 12th grade, no diploma High school diploma or equivalent Some college but no degree Associate's degree, occupational/vocational Associate's degree, academic program Bachelor's degree Master's degree Professional school degree Doctorate degree	2 10 20 30 40 50 60 71 73 81 91 92 111 123 124 125	Dummy variable equal to 1 if EDUC=81 or EDUC=91 or EDUC=92	0.26	0.44	0.26	0.44
More college			Dummy variable equal to 1 if EDUC=111 or EDUC=123 or EDUC=124 or EDUC=125	0.40	0.49	0.51	0.50
Children under 6 years old in the HH	RELATE reports an individual's relationship to the head of household or householder: See AGE above. Head Spouse Opposite sex spouse Same sex spouse	 101 201 202 203	Dummy variable equal to 1 if RELATE==301 and age<6	0.35	0.48	0.32	0.47

	Child	301					
	Stepchild	303					
	Parent	501					
	Sibling	701					
	Grandchild	901					
	Other relative, n.s.	1001					
	Unmarried partner	1114					
	Housemate/roommate	1115					
	Opposite sex unmarried partner	1116					
	Same sex unmarried partner	1117					
	Roomer/boarder/lodger	1241					
	Foster children	1242					
	Other nonrelatives	1260					
Black	RACE indicates individual's Race		Dummy variable equal to 1 if RACE==200	0.07	0.26	0.07	0.26
Other race	White	100	Dummy variable equal to 1 if RACE>200	0.09	0.29	0.10	0.30
	Black	200					
	American	300					
	Asian	650					
	Other race	700					
	Two or more races	800					

	MARST gives each person's current marital status, including whether the spouse was currently living in the same household						
Unmarried	Married, spouse present Married, spouse absent Separated Divorced Widowed Never married/single Widowed or Divorced NIU	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	Dummy variable equal to 1 if MARST>2	0.08	0.28	0.08	0.27
Telework	We classify the feasibility of working at home (telework) for all occupation categories following the classification of Dingel & Neiman (2020) for each of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes, which we merge with the CPS occupational codes with the equivalence provided by the BLS in 2019 and 2020.		Dummy variable equal to 1 if the individual can telework	0.41	0.49	0.55	0.50
Essential worker	We use the classification of essential workers of two states Pennsylvania and Delaware (this information is provided by the NGA) that use the official NAICS codes which can be easily matched with the CPS Codes using BLS equivalence for the years 2019 and 2020. We define essential workers as those working in an industry classified as essential by both states, and as non-essential otherwise. We admit likely measurement error because not all states use the same		Dummy variable equal to 1 if the individual is an essential worker	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.50

	classification of essential workers, but this is a much more precise way of determining essential industries than a possible subjective partial classification made manually from the CISA. The official industry guidelines issued by the Department of Homeland Security through the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) provided an advisory guidance to identify the critical infrastructure sectors and the essential workers. However, the CISA classification (without any official codification) cannot be easily merged with the detailed Industry Classification Codes of the CPS.					
Partner at home	See classification for telework and essential worker above. Partner refers to a spouse or unmarried partner. See also RELATE above. EMPSTAT indicates whether persons were part of the labor force--working or seeking work--and, if so, whether they were currently unemployed. The variable also provides information on the activity (*e.g.*, doing housework, attending school,) or status (*e.g.*, retired, unable to work) of persons not in the labor force, as well as limited additional information on those who are in the labor force (*e.g.* members of the Armed Forces, those with a job, but not at work last week). Values of this variable: At work 10 Has job, not at work last week 12 Unemployed, experienced worker 21 Unemployed, new worker 22 NILF, unable to work 32 NILF, other 34 NILF, retired 36	Dummy variable equal to 1 if (RELATE=201 | RELATE=202 | RELATE=203 | RELATE=1114 | RELATE=1116 | RELATE=1117) & EMPSTAT>10 (not at work), or if EMPSTAT=10 & telework=1 (at work, but able to telework)	0.60	0.50	0.53	0.50
B. Employment Outcomes						
Employed	See EMPSTAT above	Dummy variable equal to 1 if EMPSTAT=10 (at work), or if EMPSTAT=12	0.97	0.17	0.96	0.20

		(has job, but did not work last week)				
Did not Work Last Week	See EMPSTAT above	Dummy variable equal to 1 if EMPSTAT=12 (has job but did not work last week)	0.03	0.16	0.05	0.21
Log (Weekly Work Hours)	AHRSWORKT reports the total number of hours the respondent was at work during the previous week. For employers and the self-employed, this includes all hours spent attending to their operation(s) or enterprise(s). For employees, it is the number of hours they spent at work. For unpaid family workers, it is the number of hours spent doing work directly related to the family business or farm (not including housework). The universe is Civilians age 15+ at work last week.	Logarithm of hours worked last week	3.73	0.37	3.48	0.56
NILF	See EMPSTAT above	Dummy variable equal to 1 if EMPSTAT=32 or EMPSTAT=34 or EMPSTAT=36	0.003	0.06	0.01	0.09
Unemployed	See EMPSTAT above	Dummy variable equal to 1 if EMPSTAT=21 or EMPSTAT=22	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.18

Table A.2
Robustness Checks

Panel A: Main Results Controlling for whether the Interview was done In-Person or by Telephone				
	(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**
	Employed		**Log (Weekly Work Hours)**	
	Men	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**
SC	–0.033	–0.076**	–0.117***	–0.136**
	(0.025)	(0.031)	(0.026)	(0.052)
In-person	0.001	0.003*	0.001	0.032***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.006)
Mean 01/2019–02/2020	0.98	0.97	3.73	3.50
Observations	64,716	57,066	61,081	52,144
R-squared	0.036	0.040	0.026	0.059
p-value SC (1)=(2)	0.0179			
p-value SC (3)=(4)			0.7079	
Panel B: Merging School Closure Data to the 7th Day of the Month				
	Employed		**Log (Weekly Work Hours)**	
	Men	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**
SC	–0.037*	–0.081**	–0.114***	–0.155***
	(0.024)	(0.031)	(0.028)	(0.049)
Mean 01/2019–02/2020	0.98	0.97	3.73	3.50
Observations	64,716	57,066	61,081	52,144
R-squared	0.035	0.040	0.026	0.058
For all:				
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
p-value SC (1)=(2)	0.0252			
p-value SC (3)=(4)			0.4213	

Notes: The sample includes civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to May 2020 Monthly CPS data living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. The sample in column (3) and (4) are employed individuals who are currently working, and who were at work during the prior week. We estimate Equation (4). All regressions include demographic controls for age, age squared, number of children, educational attainment, race (ref category: white), the presence of children under 6 years old in the HH, cohabitation status, and the presence of the partner at home. We also control for the type of occupation in columns (3) and (4). Please refer to Table A1 in the Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. We also include the Non-pharmaceutical Index (TNP) to control for other social measures. Estimates are weighted using CPS weights. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

*** Significant at the 1% level, ** Significant at the 5% level, * Significant at the 10% level.

Table A.3
Summary Statistics of Employment Variables by Gender

	01–2019/02–2020		March 2020		April 2020		May 2020		May 2020 – pre-COVID-19	
Panel A: Men from Two-Parent Households										
	Mean	**S.D.**	**Mean**	**S.D.**	**Mean**	**S.D.**	**Mean**	**S.D.**	**Diff**	**p-value**
Employed	0.97	0.16	0.96	0.19	0.89	0.31	0.91	0.29	–0.05***	<0.01
Did Not Work Last Week	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.18	0.06	0.25	0.05	0.21	0.02***	<0.00
Log (Weekly Work Hours)	3.73	0.35	3.70	0.40	3.66	0.47	3.65	0.47	–0.05***	<0.01
Panel B: Women from Two-Parent Households										
	01–2019/02–2020		**March 2020**		**April 2020**		**May 2020**		**May 2020 – pre-COVID-19**	
	Mean	**S.D.**	**Mean**	**S.D.**	**Mean**	**S.D.**	**Mean**	**S.D.**	**Diff**	**p-value**
Employed	0.97	0.18	0.96	0.20	0.86	0.34	0.87	0.34	–0.09***	<0.01
Did Not Work Last Week	0.04	0.20	0.05	0.22	0.09	0.29	0.07	0.25	0.02***	<0.01
Log (Weekly Work Hours)	3.50	0.53	3.46	0.60	3.44	0.64	3.48	0.58	–0.03**	<0.01

Notes: The sample includes individuals between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. Please refer to the Data Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. The sample for employed is civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to May 2020 Monthly CPS data. The sample for did not work last week are individuals currently employed. Finally, we use those individuals who report being at work during the prior week when analyzing Weekly Work Hours.

Table A.4
Labor Supply Response to School Closures of Two-Parent Households with Children Ages 6–12

	(1)	(2)
	Log (1+Weekly Work Hours)	
	Men	Women
SC	–0.293**	–0.485***
	(0.134)	(0.146)
TNP	–0.064	–0.019
	(0.040)	(0.041)
Partner at home	–0.082***	–0.101***
	(0.014)	(0.022)
Age	0.034***	0.043***
	(0.008)	(0.010)
$Age^2/100$	–0.042***	–0.050***
	(0.010)	(0.013)
Number of children	0.001	–0.062***
	(0.005)	(0.008)
High School	0.134***	0.101***
	(0.021)	(0.034)
College	0.150***	0.036
	(0.025)	(0.030)
More college	0.193***	0.119***
	(0.019)	(0.031)
Black	–0.136***	0.072***
	(0.027)	(0.026)
Other race	–0.104***	–0.002
	(0.017)	(0.021)
Unmarried	–0.154***	–0.007
	(0.023)	(0.023)
Children under 6 years	0.005	–0.053***
in the HH	(0.010)	(0.015)
State FE	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes
Mean 01/2019–02/2020	3.58	3.27
Observations	64,716	57,066
R-squared	0.056	0.072
p-value SC (1)=(2)	0.0280	

Notes: The sample includes civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to May 2020 Monthly CPS data living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. We estimate Equation (4). All regressions include demographic controls for age, age squared, number of children, educational attainment, race (ref category: white), the presence of children under 6 years old in the HH, cohabitation status, the presence of the partner at home, and the type of occupation. Please refer to Table A1 in the Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. We also include The Non-pharmaceutical Index (TNP) to control for other social measures. Estimates are weighted using CPS weights. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

*** Significant at the 1% level, ** Significant at the 5% level, * Significant at the 10% level.

Table A.5
Other Responses to School Closures of Two-Parent Households with Children Ages 6–12

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Unemployed		Not in the Labor Force	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
SC	0.028	0.081***	0.005	–0.004
	(0.025)	(0.030)	(0.005)	(0.006)
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean 01/2019–02/2020	0.02	0.02	0.003	0.01
Observations	64,716	57,066	64,716	57,066
R-squared	0.035	0.040	0.002	0.004
p-value SC (1)=(2)	0.0023			
p-value SC (3)=(4)			0.1239	

Notes: The sample includes civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to May 2020 Monthly CPS data living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. We estimate Equation (4). All regressions include demographic controls for age, age squared, number of children, educational attainment, race (ref category: white), the presence of children under 6 years old in the HH, cohabitation status, and the presence of the partner at home. Please refer to Table A1 in the Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. We also include the Non-pharmaceutical Index (TNP) to control for other social measures. Estimates are weighted using CPS weights. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

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Table A.6
Excluding CA, WA, and NY

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Employed		Log (Weekly Work Hours)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
SC	–0.036	–0.081**	–0.126***	–0.105**
	(0.026)	(0.034)	(0.030)	(0.051)
Mean 01/2019–02/2020	0.98	0.97	3.73	3.50
Observations	55,728	49,504	52,724	45,288
R-squared	0.033	0.039	0.028	0.063
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
p-value SC (1)=(2)	0.0320			
p-value SC (3)=(4)			0.6600	

Notes: The sample includes civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to May 2020 Monthly CPS data living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. The sample in column (3) and (4) are employed individuals who are currently working, and who were at work during the prior week. We exclude the states of California, Washington, and New York from our sample. We estimate Equation (4). All regressions include demographic controls for age, age squared, number of children, educational attainment, race (ref category: white), the presence of children under 6 years old in the HH, cohabitation status, and the presence of the partner at home. We also control for the type of occupation in columns (3) and (4). Please refer to Table A1 in the Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. We also include the Non-pharmaceutical Index (TNP) to control for other social measures. Estimates are weighted using CPS weights. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

*** Significant at the 1% level, ** Significant at the 5% level, * Significant at the 10% level.

Table A.7
Excluding May 2020

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Employed		Log (Weekly Work Hours)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
SC	–0.004	–0.032	–0.121***	–0.143
	(0.022)	(0.039)	(0.043)	(0.090)
Mean 01/2019–02/2020	0.98	0.97	3.73	3.50
Observations	61,568	54,320	58,299	49,889
R-squared	0.032	0.031	0.025	0.059
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
p-value SC (1)=(2)	0.3219			
p-value SC (3)=(4)			0.8052	

Notes: The sample includes civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to April 2020 Monthly CPS data living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. The sample in column (3) and (4) are employed individuals who are currently working, and who were at work during the prior week. We estimate Equation (4). All regressions include demographic controls for age, age squared, number of children, educational attainment, race (ref category: white), the presence of children under 6 years old in the HH, cohabitation status, and the presence of the partner at home. We also control for the type of occupation in columns (3) and (4). Please refer to Table A1 in the Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. We also include the Non-pharmaceutical Index (TNP) to control for other social measures. Estimates are weighted using CPS weights. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

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Table A.8
Event Study

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Employed		Log (Weekly Work Hours)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15 months before the event	–0.074	–0.064	–0.147	–0.078
	(0.076)	(0.114)	(0.224)	(0.271)
14 months before the event	–0.083	–0.060	–0.125	–0.070
	(0.069)	(0.105)	(0.206)	(0.245)
13 months before the event	–0.082	–0.065	–0.148	–0.076
	(0.064)	(0.099)	(0.193)	(0.225)
12 months before the event	–0.081	–0.049	–0.125	–0.055
	(0.061)	(0.096)	(0.188)	(0.215)
11 months before the event	–0.069	–0.040	–0.105	–0.061
	(0.055)	(0.091)	(0.173)	(0.197)
10 months before the event	–0.054	–0.028	–0.097	–0.026
	(0.054)	(0.089)	(0.157)	(0.183)
9 months before the event	–0.047	–0.009	–0.078	0.004
	(0.048)	(0.077)	(0.139)	(0.175)
8 months before the event	–0.031	–0.009	–0.080	0.074
	(0.044)	(0.068)	(0.125)	(0.154)
7 months before the event	–0.015	–0.010	–0.080	0.065
	(0.042)	(0.059)	(0.111)	(0.129)
6 months before the event	–0.011	–0.000	–0.066	0.080
	(0.036)	(0.050)	(0.092)	(0.109)
5 months before the event	–0.002	0.003	–0.054	0.083
	(0.027)	(0.040)	(0.073)	(0.088)
4 months before the event	0.001	0.001	–0.031	0.096
	(0.021)	(0.030)	(0.054)	(0.058)
3 months before the event	–0.000	0.006	–0.036	0.049
	(0.016)	(0.019)	(0.042)	(0.041)
2 months before the event	0.001	–0.001	0.010	–0.007
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.017)	(0.026)
The month of the event x SC	–0.034	–0.071*	–0.151***	–0.209***
	(0.032)	(0.037)	(0.052)	(0.061)
1 month after the event x SC	–0.024	–0.060*	–0.084**	–0.118*
	(0.023)	(0.031)	(0.035)	(0.067)
2 months after the event x SC	0.017	–0.030	–0.052	–0.078
	(0.027)	(0.032)	(0.044)	(0.079)
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	64,716	57,066	61,081	52,144
R-squared	0.036	0.041	0.027	0.059

Notes: The sample includes civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to May 2020 Monthly CPS data living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. The sample in column (3) and (4) are employed individuals who are currently working, and who were at work during the prior week. We estimate Equation (5). All regressions include demographic controls for age, age squared, number of children, educational attainment, race (ref category: white), the presence of children under 6 years old in the HH, cohabitation status, and the presence of the partner at home. We also control for the type of occupation in columns (3) to (6). Please refer to Table A1 in the Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. We also include the Non-pharmaceutical Index (TNP) to control for other social

measures. Estimates are weighted using CPS weights. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

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Table A.9
Identification Check:
Predicting School Closures (Days between First COVID-19 Death and First SD Measure)

Panel A: Predicting School Closures with the Share Employed		
	(1)	**(2)**
	Men	**Women**
Share Employed	75.938	8.010
	(70.755)	(89.765)
Observations	51	51
R-squared	0.349	0.402
Region FE	Yes	Yes
Panel B: Predicting School Closures with the Log (Weekly work hours)		
Log (Weekly Work Hours)	33.881	–13.353
	(26.987)	(15.778)
Observations	51	51
R-squared	0.350	0.421
Region FE	Yes	Yes

Notes: We estimate $\text{Date of first SC}_s = \alpha + Y_s^0\vartheta + Z_s^0\vartheta + \rho_r + \varepsilon_s$, where $\text{Date of first SC}_s$ is constructed as the date when the index first turns positive for a given state. The vector Y_s^0 represents the average level of economic activity in the state prior to the school closures. Employment outcomes have been collapsed at the state level for the period January 2019 to February 2020. Z_s^0 includes the average age, average gender, marriage rate, average education levels, rate of having children, rate for the presence of the partner at home, rate of black individuals, rate of individuals with other race, rate of unmarried individuals, rate of HH with children under 6 years old before the SC index turns positive in a state. The model also includes fixed effects, ρ_r, for each of the 9 U.S. regions (New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, Mountain, Pacific). Standard errors are clustered at the state level. The proportion of employed individuals by state is calculated using a sample of civilian, not institutionalized individuals living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. The logarithm of weekly work hours is calculated using a sample of individuals currently employed and we use those individuals who are currently working, and who were at work during the prior week. The regression includes a constant term. Estimates are weighted. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

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Table A.10
Responses among Parents Able to Telework Based on Having an Unemployed Partner

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Employed		Log (Weekly Work Hours)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
SC	–0.037*	–0.095***	–0.121***	–0.171***
	(0.021)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.053)
Unemployed partner	–0.101***	–0.140***	–0.027	–0.039
	(0.021)	(0.027)	(0.020)	(0.029)
Unemployed partner x SC	–0.119***	–0.070	–0.016	0.112*
	(0.044)	(0.053)	(0.037)	(0.061)
Resp able to telework	0.002	–0.000	–0.022***	0.016
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.007)	(0.012)
Resp able to telework x SC	0.050***	0.049***	0.021	0.044**
	(0.008)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.021)
Unemployed partner x	0.035	0.108***	0.034	0.101**
Resp able to telework	(0.033)	(0.027)	(0.033)	(0.040)
Unemployed partner x	0.043	–0.157**	–0.007	–0.144
Resp able to telework x SC	(0.043)	(0.062)	(0.060)	(0.087)
Mean 01/2019–02/2020	0.98	0.97	3.73	3.50
Observations	64,716	57,066	61,081	52,144
R-squared	0.040	0.046	0.057	0.028
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: The sample includes civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to May 2020 Monthly CPS data living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. The sample in column (3) and (4) are employed individuals who are currently working, and who were at work during the prior week. We estimate Equation (4). All regressions include demographic controls for age, age squared, number of children, educational attainment, race (ref category: white), the presence of children under 6 years old in the HH, cohabitation status, and the presence of the partner at home. We also control for the type of occupation in columns (3) and (4). Please refer to Table A1 in the Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. We also include the Non-pharmaceutical Index (TNP) to control for other social measures. Estimates are weighted using CPS weights. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

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Table A.11
Responses among Parents Able to Telework Based on Having a Partner Not in the LF

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Employed		Log (Weekly Work Hours)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
SC	–0.050**	–0.103***	–0.116***	–0.165***
	(0.024)	(0.030)	(0.027)	(0.053)
NILF partner	0.013***	–0.027**	0.010	0.106***
	(0.003)	(0.013)	(0.007)	(0.026)
NIL partner x SC	–0.024	–0.033	–0.038	–0.058
	(0.018)	(0.044)	(0.031)	(0.068)
Resp able to telework	0.003	0.000	–0.026***	0.019
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.007)	(0.013)
Resp able to telework x SC	0.061***	0.052***	0.012	0.034
	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.021)
NILF partner x	–0.004	0.019	0.027**	–0.009
Resp able to telework	(0.005)	(0.020)	(0.011)	(0.027)
NILF partner x	0.005	0.016	0.060	0.080
Resp able to telework x SC	(0.025)	(0.060)	(0.042)	(0.087)
Mean 01/2019–02/2020	0.98	0.97	3.73	3.50
Observations	64,716	57,066	61,081	52,144
R-squared	0.039	0.042	0.027	0.059
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: The sample includes civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to May 2020 Monthly CPS data living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. The sample in column (3) and (4) are employed individuals who are currently working, and who were at work during the prior week. We estimate Equation (4). All regressions include demographic controls for age, age squared, number of children, educational attainment, race (ref category: white), the presence of children under 6 years old in the HH, cohabitation status, and the presence of the partner at home. We also control for the type of occupation in columns (3) and (4). Please refer to Table A1 in the Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. We also include the Non-pharmaceutical Index (TNP) to control for other social measures. Estimates are weighted using CPS weights. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

*** Significant at the 1% level, ** Significant at the 5% level, * Significant at the 10% level.

Table A.12
Responses among Parents Able to Telework Based on Having a Partner Able to Telework

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Employed		Log (Weekly Work Hours)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
SC	–0.062**	–0.103***	–0.127***	–0.163***
	(0.025)	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.051)
Partner able to telework	–0.003	–0.000	0.020***	–0.070***
	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.019)
Partner able to telework x SC	0.050***	–0.003	0.016	–0.049
	(0.018)	(0.033)	(0.038)	(0.082)
Resp able to telework	0.000	–0.001	–0.017	0.010
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.011)	(0.017)
Resp able to telework x SC	0.043***	–0.007	0.032*	0.052*
	(0.015)	(0.024)	(0.019)	(0.029)
Partner able to telework	0.005	0.003	–0.020	0.067***
Resp able to telework	(0.005)	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.023)
Partner able to telework x	–0.004	0.093**	–0.026	0.022
Resp able to telework x SC	(0.025)	(0.040)	(0.037)	(0.080)
Mean 01/2019–02/2020	0.98	0.97	3.73	3.50
Observations	64,716	57,066	61,081	52,144
R-squared	0.040	0.044	0.027	0.059
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: The sample includes civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to May 2020 Monthly CPS data living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. The sample in column (3) and (4) are employed individuals who are currently working, and who were at work during the prior week. We estimate Equation (4). All regressions include demographic controls for age, age squared, number of children, educational attainment, race (ref category: white), the presence of children under 6 years old in the HH, cohabitation status, and the presence of the partner at home. We also control for the type of occupation in columns (3) and (4). Please refer to Table A1 in the Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. We also include the Non-pharmaceutical Index (TNP) to control for other social measures. Estimates are weighted using CPS weights. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

*** Significant at the 1% level, ** Significant at the 5% level, * Significant at the 10% level.

Table A.13
Responses among Parents Able to Telework Based on Having an Employed Partner not Working During the Last Week

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Employed		Log (Weekly Work Hours)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
SC	–0.060**	–0.107***	–0.122***	–0.168***
	(0.025)	(0.030)	(0.026)	(0.052)
Partner furloughed	–0.005	–0.004	–0.053**	–0.074
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.021)	(0.048)
Partner furloughed x SC	0.106***	0.024	–0.014	0.178**
	(0.026)	(0.044)	(0.060)	(0.076)
Resp able to telework	0.002	0.001	–0.021***	0.019
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.007)	(0.013)
Resp able to telework x SC	0.069***	0.054***	0.017	0.041*
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.021)
Partner furloughed	0.003	0.015	–0.034	–0.094
Resp able to telework	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.037)	(0.081)
Partner able to telework x	–0.098***	–0.015	0.145**	–0.007
Resp able to telework x SC	(0.036)	(0.047)	(0.072)	(0.154)
Mean 01/2019–02/2020	0.98	0.97	3.73	3.50
Observations	64,716	57,066	61,081	52,144
R-squared	0.040	0.044	0.027	0.059
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: The sample includes civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to May 2020 Monthly CPS data living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have at least one child aged 6–12 years old. The sample in column (3) and (4) are employed individuals who are currently working, and who were at work during the prior week. We estimate Equation (4). All regressions include demographic controls for age, age squared, number of children, educational attainment, race (ref category: white), the presence of children under 6 years old in the HH, cohabitation status, and the presence of the partner at home. We also control for the type of occupation in columns (3) and (4). Please refer to Table A1 in the Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. We also include the Non-pharmaceutical Index (TNP) to control for other social measures. Estimates are weighted using CPS weights. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

*** Significant at the 1% level, ** Significant at the 5% level, * Significant at the 10% level.

Table A.14
Labor Supply Response to School Closures of Two-Parent Households without children

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Employed		Log (Weekly Work Hours)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
SC	–0.018	–0.018	–0.043	–0.083
	(0.035)	(0.037)	(0.044)	(0.060)
Mean 01/2019–02/2020	0.98	0.97	3.72	3.55
Observations	26,607	26,983	24,913	24,807
R-squared	0.028	0.043	0.032	0.036
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
p-value SC (1)=(2)	0.9876			
p-value SC (3)=(4)			0.5402	

Notes: The sample includes civilian, not institutionalized individuals from January 2019 to May 2020 Monthly CPS data living in two-parent households between 16 and 64 years old who have no children in the HH. The sample in column (3) and (4) are employed individuals who are currently working, and who were at work during the prior week. We exclude the states of California, Washington, and New York from our sample. We estimate Equation (4). All regressions include demographic controls for age, age squared, number of children, educational attainment, race (ref category: white), the presence of children under 6 years old in the HH, cohabitation status, and the presence of the partner at home. We also control for the type of occupation in columns (3) and (4). Please refer to Table A1 in the Appendix for a detailed description of each variable. We also include the Non-pharmaceutical Index (TNP) to control for other social measures. Estimates are weighted using CPS weights. Robust standard errors are clustered at the state level and reported in parentheses.

*** Significant at the 1% level, ** Significant at the 5% level, * Significant at the 10% level.